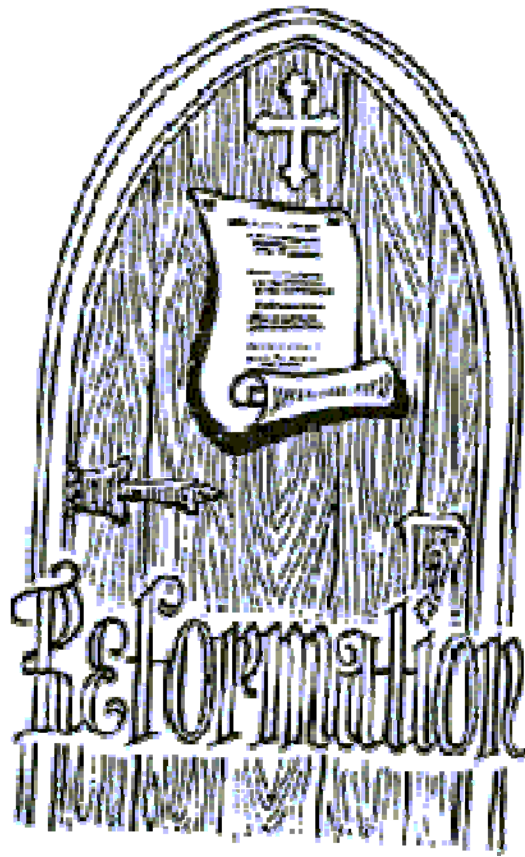


# Reformations & Religious Wars



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Mckay Ch. 13

## Learning Objectives

- What were the central ideas of the reformers, and why were they appealing to different social groups?
- How did the political situation in Germany shape the course of the Reformation?
- How did the Protestant ideas and institutions spread beyond German-speaking lands?
- What reforms did the Catholic Church make, and how did it respond to Protestant reform movements?
- What were the causes and consequences of religious violence, including riots, wars, and witch-hunts?

### **13-1 p. 390-404 The Early Reformation**

1. What were some of the signs of disorder within the early 16th century church?  
*Priests were poorly trained, clerical immorality, clerical ignorance, and clerical pluralism*
2. What circumstances prompted Luther to post his Ninety-five Theses?  
*A renewed campaign to sell indulgences resulting from the church's need for money to pay for St. Peter's Basilica (owed money to the Fuggers)*
3. Describe the practice of indulgence selling. What authority did Luther question and on what argument did he base his position?  
*Indulgences are a forgiveness of sin that was supposed to hasten the time a person spent in purgatory – the place people go before heaven. Luther was concerned that many believed indulgences removed the need for penance. His view was based on his interpretation of the Bible, which offered no such thing or power to the Pope.*

Explain the significance of the following:

John Tetzel	<i>Hired by Archbishop Albert to sell indulgences</i>
Ninety-five Thesis, 1517	<i>Posted by Luther, questions for debate which sparked the Reformation</i>
Diet of Worms, 1521	<i>Called by Charles V (assembly of nobility and clergy) where Luther was summoned to appear. He refused to recant his ideas. His appearance there created a wider audience for his ideas and inspired others to preach and publish against the church.</i>
Protestant	<i>Originally the name given to the followers of Luther, which came to mean all non-Catholic Western Christian groups.</i>
Ulrich Zwingli	<i>1484-1531 – Swiss humanist and admirer of Erasmus, he introduced the Reformation to Switzerland, believe Christian life rested on scriptures</i>

4. What were the Protestant views of the following four basic theological issues (as expressed in the Confession of Augsburg in 1530)?

Issue	Protestant View
How salvation is achieved?	<b>Faith alone</b>

Where does religious authority reside?	The Bible, as interpreted by the individual
What is the church?	The body of believers
What is the highest form of Christian life?	All believers are equal in the eyes of the Lord.

5. What effect did Luther's concept of state authority over church authority have on German society and German history?

*He inspired peasants to rebel against their nobles (Peasant Revolts)*

6. What was the result of Luther's condemnation in 1521 at the Diet of Worms?

*It created a wider audience for his reform ideas and inspired others to preach and publish against the existing doctrines and practices of the church.*

7. In what ways were the Anabaptists radical for their time? Why did many of their beliefs cause them to be bitterly persecuted?

*They supported adult baptism, religious toleration, allowed women to be admitted to the ministry, and were pacifists. They were persecuted primarily for their pacifism and their distinction between church and state.*

8. After the publication of Luther's *On Christian Liberty*, many German peasants believed they had a right to rebel against their noble landowners. What led them to believe this? (see p. 396)

*When he wrote about the Christian man being the freest of all and subject to none, the peasants believed he meant political freedom.*

9. What were some of the effects of the Protestant Reformation on women?

*Believed nun's vows of celibacy went against God's commandments and marriage was the ideal state for nearly all people; wifely obedience was expected, women were subject to men, condemned prostitution. Closing of convents displaced many nuns, marriage became almost a necessity, not allowed to be in the clergy*

### **13-2p. 404-406 The Reformation and Germany Politics**

10. The appeal of Protestant Christianity was not solely based on religion for many groups. What was the appeal of Luther's ideas to many of the German rulers in the Holy Roman Empire?

*It provided a reason to break from the control of the Catholic HRE Charles V*

11. What was decided by the Peace of Augsburg?

*Officially recognized Lutheranism in the HRE and enabled the princes in each province to decide whether their territory would be Catholic or Lutheran. Did not recognize Calvinism*

Explain the significance of the following:

Holy Roman Empire	<i>Political empire of the Hapsburgs that encompassed much of central Europe and modern-day Germany. Made up of about 300 provinces, each led by a prince, most of whom resented the rule of the emperor.</i>
Hapsburg Dynasty	<i>Ruling family of the HRE who expanded their holdings through political marriages.</i>
Charles V (1500-1558)	<i>Catholic emperor of the HRE who was a rigorous defender of Catholicism and tried to maintain the religious unity of the empire.</i>
Augsburg Confession 1530	<i>Drawn up by Lutherans – a statement of faith for Lutherans – rejected by Charles V that led to uprisings and war within the HRE.</i>

### **13-3 p. 406-414 The Spread of Protestant Ideas**

12. Why do you suppose that Protestant thought was more successfully implemented in northern Europe than in southern Europe?

*The North had a greater history of Christian humanism and was further from the direct influence of the Pope in Rome.*

13. The English Reformation was based on political, economic, and social issues. How did the break from the Catholic Church benefit Henry VIII in each of the following ways?

Political benefits	Economic benefits	Social benefits
<i>Henry could share the wealth of his new church wealth with nobles and gain their favor.</i>	<i>Henry seized church land and wealth, increasing his personal treasury</i>	<i>Henry became the head of the Church of England and could do as he wished with his marriages</i>

14. What effect do you think the English Reformation had on the relationship between England and Ireland and why?

*It worsened the relationship between the two. The Irish resented English domination and the added imposition of the non-Catholic church on the Irish with the Church of Ireland. Most Irish people remained Roman Catholic, adding to the ethnic hostility that had already existed between them and the English. Irish armed opposition to the Reformation led to harsh repression by the English, as Catholic property was confiscated and sold, and profits were shipped to England.*

15. In regard to the Reformation in England, what changes occurred under:

Edward VI r. 1547-1553	<i>A strong Protestant, he simplified the liturgy, invited Protestant theologians to England, and prepared the first Book of Common Prayer (1549), which included the order for all services of the Church of England</i>
Mary r. 1553-1558	<i>A devout Catholic, rescinded Reformation Legislation and fully restored Roman Catholicism, persecuted and executed several hundred (Bloody Mary)</i>
Elizabeth r. 1558-1603	<i>A Protestant, she restored Protestants and basically didn't care what people were as long as they kept quiet about it and were good Englishmen.</i>

16. What was the significance of the defeat of Spain's Armada in its 1588 attack of England?

*The defeat of the Armada prevented Philip II from re-imposing Catholicism on England by Force and strengthened the David & Goliath legend that enhanced English national sentiment.*

17. Complete the chart below that compares views concerning the path to salvation.

Catholic Church	Lutheran beliefs	Calvinism
<i>Faith Baptism Good works</i>	<i>Faith Alone</i>	<i>Predestination (Faith is a gift from God, who decides who will receive it)</i>

18. Why could it be said the Calvin's Geneva could rightly be called, "the city that was a church?" *The city was governed on the religious principles of Calvin.*

19. What common doctrines and beliefs were shared by all Protestants?

*The Pope has no basis in scripture.*

20. Explain the significance of the following:

<i>The Institutes of the Christian Religion</i>	<i>Written by John Calvin in 1536, this outlined the cornerstone of Calvin's theology and his belief in the absolute sovereignty and omnipotence of God and the total weakness of humanity.</i>
predestination	<i>Calvin's belief that God has pre-determined who will be saved. He believed humanity was totally depraved and unable to save itself sin. Therefore, humanity could not choose God. Instead, God chose the elect.</i>
John Knox	<i>Scotsman who led the reform movement in Scotland and established the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Calvinist in doctrine.</i>

### **13-4 p. 414-416 The Catholic Reformation**

21. What were the goals of the following:

Holy Office, est. 1542	<i>Established by Pope Paul III in 1542 to oversee the Roman Inquisition – a committee of six cardinals with judicial authorities over all Catholics and the power to arrest, imprison, and execute suspected heretics.</i>
<i>Index of Prohibited Books</i>	<i>Published by the Holy Office, it was a list of prohibited reading that included works by Christian humanists such as Erasmus, as well as by Protestants.</i>
Council of Trent (1545-1563)	<i>A council called by Pope Paul III to reform the Catholic Church and reconcile with Protestants. The decrees here laid a solid basis for the spiritual renewal of the Catholic Church.</i>

22. What were the achievements of the Council of Trent in the following areas?

Religious truth	<i>Gave equal validity to the Scriptures and to tradition</i>
Sacraments	<i>Reaffirmed the seven sacraments and the Catholic teaching on transubstantiation</i>
Discipline	<i>Required bishops to reside in their own dioceses, suppressed pluralism and simony, forbid the sale of indulgences.</i>
Education	<i>Required every diocese to establish a seminary for education and training of clergy. Professors were to determine whether candidates had genuine callings for the priesthood.</i>
Marriage	<i>In order to be valid, marriage had to be made publically before a priest and witnesses – this ended the longstanding practice of private marriages in Catholic countries and the subsequent denials that often came about because they had taken place in secret.</i>

16. What were the goals and methods of the Ursuline order and the Society of Jesus?

*Founded by Angela Merici, it focused on the education of women. It focused exclusively on teaching young girls, with the goal of re-Christianizing society by training future wives and mothers.*

17. What were the goals and methods of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits)?

*Founded by Ignatius Loyola, they helped strengthen Catholicism in Europe and spread the faith around the world. Priests took vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Carried the Catholic Church to India and Japan, and then Brazil and North America, and the Congo. Jesuit schools adopted modern humanist curricula and methods, education both the rich and poor.*

### **13-5 p. 417-422 Religious Violence**

Explain the significance of the following:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Effect</i>
Selling of public offices by King Francis I of France (r. 1515-1547)	<i>Done to raise money following France's loss in the Hapsburg-Valois wars</i>	<i>Temporary solution – once a man bought an office, he and his heirs were exempt from future taxation.</i>

Concordat of Bologna	<i>Treaty with the papacy. Gave the French crown the right to appoint all French bishops and abbots, ensuring a rich supplement of money and office.</i>	<i>Because the French rulers controlled church appointments and had a vested financial interest in Catholicism, they had no need to revolt against Rome.</i>
Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1574)	<i>A savage Catholic attack on Calvinists at the marriage of Henry of Navarre (Huguenot) and the King's daughter, Margaret of Valois. Supposed to reconcile Catholics and Protestants.</i>	<i>Huguenot wedding guests in Paris were massacred and other Protestants were slaughtered by mobs. Religious violence spread to the provinces, where thousands were killed. Raged on as a civil war for 15 years, destroying agriculture, etc.</i>
Edict of Nantes (1598)	<i>As the new king, Henry knew France was not ready for a Protestant leader so he converted and issued the edict.</i>	<i>Issued by King Henry IV (Henry of Navarre) that granted public worship to Huguenots in 150 fortified towns. Helped restore internal peace in France.</i>

#### 16. Who were the **Huguenots**?

*French Calvinists – lived mostly in major cities – by 1559 comprised about one-tenth of the population.*

#### 17. “Lutheranism was to the German princes as Calvinism was to French nobles.” Assess the validity of this statement.

*Both the German princes and French nobles were drawn to the Protestant ideas in part as a way to separate themselves from their rulers, who were Catholic.*

#### What is a **politique**?

*A small group of moderates who believed that only the restoration of strong monarchy could reverse the trend toward collapse. They didn't make religious unity the number one issue. Many favored accepting Huguenots as a recognized group.*



18. What were the origins and the outcome of the war between the Netherlands and Spain in the late 16th and early 17th centuries?

Origins	Outcome
<i>Spanish authorities under the order of Philip II tried to suppress Calvinist worship and raised taxes. They revolted and troops were sent to ruthlessly crush them</i>	<i>Duke of Alva attempted to exterminate the religious dissidents, opened the Council of Blood and showed Calvinists that Spanish rule must end Led to civil war between Catholics and Protestants and the 17 provinces and Spain.</i>

19. Identify the following

Council of Blood	<i>Inquisition type tribunal opened by Duke of Alva, who had been sent to pacify the Low Countries following the Calvinist revolts. Harsh – 1500 men were executed and showed Calvinists that Spain must go!</i>
Union of Utrecht	<i>Formed by the seven northern provinces of the Netherlands – gained independence from Spain in 1581. Calvinist, while the southern provinces (Spanish Netherlands) were Catholic. War continued as Philip II didn't accept it, but truce in 1609 as Spain recognized the independence of the United Provinces.</i>

20. What was the 16<sup>th</sup> century view of witches?

*Witches were people who were used by the Devil to do what he wanted. Their behavior included wild sexual orgies with the Devil, and theft of communion wafers and unbaptized babies in their rituals*

21. Why were women the most likely target in the European witch craze?

*Misogyny was strong among some, emphasize on women's sexual desire, considered weaker and more likely to give in to the Devil (as did Eve), superstitious nature of the people, odd appearance, way to explain the inexplicable.*

22. What finally brought an end to the witch-hunt hysteria?

*New ideas about science and reason led to more people questioning whether witches could make pacts with the Devil.*